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 Lord of Villeroy one of the chiefe of the contrarie
 faction, seeming desirous to reclaime himselfe, and to
 prouide for his particular safetie, drew nere to
 Mant, where through his maiesties permission he had
 some communication with Monsieur du Plessis Mor-
 nay, who for his part vsed him wth such fauorable spee-
 ches concerning not onely his own particular cause,
 but also the generall, that he fained himselfe willing
 to enterprise some treatie of peace. Afterward he re-
 turned openly while the siege laie about Melune, and
 albeit his maiestie were aduertised that this his le-
 gation was nothing but deceit: also that the Embas-
 sadour might bee first deceined, yet with this onelie
 confidence, that with his sole discretion and franchize
 he might conuert them from their bad purposes into
 contrarie resolutions, as many times it hath fallen
 out, that set conspiracies haue ben confounded by the
 innocent p^{re}sence of those against whom they should
 haue bene put in execution, he forbore not to receiue
 him with as great humanitie, as if he had bene as-
 surd that his Commission imported as good purposes,
 as he was certaine of the contrarie, whereby the said
 Lord of Villeroy found himselfe so surprized, that hee
 did halfe confesse this his conuersion, and protested
 that hee woulde more faithfully emploie himselfe
 thereabouts then befoze hee had done. In the meane
 time his Maiestie hauing in a short space recovered
 all that laie vpon the riuers of Sein, Marne, Yonne,
 and Oyle, he determined to drawe nere vnto the Ci-
 tie of Paris (in purpose to recouer it, and to roote out
 the rebellion in the same place where it first began,
 yet with a milde and naturall death denoide of vio-
 lence, terroz or conuulsion) which he found so weak-
 ly defended, that he might haue carried it with as
 small

A

DISCOVRSE
OF ALL SVCH FIGHTS,
Skirmishes, Exploites, and other poli-
tike attempts which haue happened in France
since the ariuall of the Duke of Parma, and
*the ioyning of his Forces with
the Enemies.*

*Wherein is most truelie declared the good successe
of the Kings Maiestie, and the manner of the entren-
ching of the said Duke with all his Forces in a
Moore, neere vnto the Castle
of Brou.*

Trulie translated, and published according to the originall
sent by the French King to his Embassador
heere in England.



Printed at London by Thomas Scarlet, dwel-
ling at the signe of the greene Dragon in
Adling street, and are to be sold
by William Wright.



DISCOVERY

OF ALL SUCH RIGHTS

SKIN, FURS, EXPLOITS, and other

things which have happened

since the arrival of the Duke of York, and

the reign of the present

King.

Written in a most curious and

of the King's Majesty, and the manner of the

of the said Duke of York, and all his

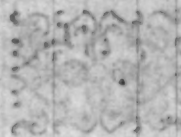
of the said Duke of York, and all his

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Printed in London by Thomas Streater, dweller

in the sign of the green Dragon

in the street, and also to be sold

by William Wright.

3

A true discourse of all that hath
happened in the most Christian Kings
Armie since the ariuall of the Duke of
Parma in France, and the ioyning of his
*forces with the enemye, vntill the fif-
teenth daie of this present mo-
neth of September.*

1590.



After that great and
happie victorie which
it pleased God to giue
the King against his
enemies nere to Eury
the fourteenth of March
last past, he also vouch-
safed to grant him such
peculiar fauour (vnto
conqueroys not vsuall)
as therby to be no whit

puffed vp either in déede or woꝝd, but contrariwise
to growe the moze gracious and tractable, as may
appare in his releasing of a great part of the rigour
of his Edicts and declarations against his rebellious
townes & subiects after the said victorie moze then be-
foze. Which cause was woꝝth vnto him fiftene or six-
tene good cities & townes, whereof only one held out
the batterie, and all the rest yélded vppon friendly
composition, and haue since continued most firme,
constant, and resolute in his seruice, as hauing tried
that transferring themselves from a tyranous vsur-
pation to a lawfull dom inion, their state was greatly

amended. A few daies after this overthrow, the Lord of Villeroy one of the chiefe of the contrarie faction, seeming desirous to reclaime himselfe, and to provide for his particular safetie, by a weere to Mant, where through his maiesties permission he had some communication with Monsieur du Plessis Mor-nay, who for his part vled him w such fauorable spee-ches concerning not onely his own particular cause, but also the generall, that he fained himselfe willing to enterprize some treatie of peace. Afterward he re-turned openly while the siege laie about Melune, and albeit his maiestie were aduertised that this his le-gation was nothing but deceit: also that the Embas-sadour might bee first deceined, yet with this onelie confidence, that with his sole discretion and franchize he might conuert them from their bad purposes into contrarie resolutions, as many times it hath fallen out, that set conspiracies haue ben confounded by the innocent p'sence of those against whom they should haue bene put in execution, he so bare not to receiue him with as great humanitie, as if he had bene as-sured that his Commission imported as good purposes, as he was certaine of the contrarie, whereby the said Lord of Villeroy found himselfe so surprized, that hee did halfe confesse this his conuersion, and protested that hee woulde more faithfully employe himselfe thereabouts then before hee had done. In the meane time his Maiestie hauing in a short space recovered all that laie vpon the riuers of Sein, Marne, Yonne, and Oyle, he determined to drawe nere vnto the Ci-tie of Paris (in purpose to recover it, and to roote out the rebellion in the same place where it first began, yet with a milde and naturall death denoide of vio-lence, terroꝝ or conuulsion) which he found so weak-ly defended, that he might haue carried it with as
small

small labour as anie of the least towne in his king-
 dome: which his abilitie continued the space of foure
 moneths that he enuironed it, yea it not onely so con-
 tinued, but became daily more easie in y^e they y^e were
 within, had towarde the end lost thye parts of their
 men of seruice, and his maiesties armie was streng-
 thened and augmented the one halfe: howbeit so oft
 as it came to deliberation, (as there might be diuer-
 sitie of Councils) his maiestie considering that Paris
 was the head Citie and principall ornament of his
 Realme: that therein remained so many Princesse
 that were allied vnto him, so many good and ancient
 families, so many Churches and religious houses,
 with persons appertaining to the seruice of the same,
 who for the most part peraduenture were innocent
 of this rebellion, and yet the said towne being taken
 by force, could not be exempt or freed from such ex-
 cesse and violence as in so furious an accident can no
 waie be eschued, could neuer bee induced to consent
 to that resolution before he had attempted all other
 meanes: yea hardly would he grant to take the sub-
 urbes, not as a matter vnnecessarie to be done, but
 for feare least the one might draw on the other: Also
 that the souldiers seeing themselves so nere to so good
 a bootie, should haue ben hardly restrained from pro-
 ceeding farther, as in deed it was the greatest labour
 that the king and the chiefe of his Captaines had
 during the whole siege, to restraine their souldiours
 from anie farther enterpryse: for there was no diffe-
 rence to be made betwene the attempting to execute
 it and the taking of the suburbs, which was perfor-
 med at once without anie resistance. Also that which
 since hath bene seene, albeit repugnant to rule, viz.
 that the lesse containeth not the greater, yet seven or
 eight thousand souldiers that lodged in the suburbs,
 kept

kept inclosed aboue thirty thousand armed men that were in the sayd towne, ought to be pꝛooꝛe sufficient, that the taking thereof perfoꝛce could not haue bene auoided.

Herevpon his Maiestie, to the end not to lose the said towne, but to pꝛeserue the honoꝛ of so many families, and to spare the shedding of such innocent blood as might haue bin spilt, resolved to tame them with want of foode, and rather with patience to beare out the delay of whatsoeuer siege, then to pꝛactise any farther inbeuour: wherein he had two purposes, either that it would fall out thꝛough the said siege, that vpon the said want, they that were within should not be able to hold out, oꝛ else that the Duke of Maine would appꝛoch to their succour, whereby he might haue opoꝛtunitie to fight with him, which was the thing that he most desired, as seeking thereby rather to plucke vꝑ the roote of the mischiese, then to cut off the bzanches. And had his maiestie bene as resolute and implacable in the first, as he hath shewed himselfe most carefull in the second, the towne had vndoubtedly bene his. In dede the reason of war willeth that being once resolved to fight and conquer the obstinacie of the besieged with fasting and abstinence, we should not suffer any victuals whatsoeuer to be bzought in by any whomsoeuer, also that we should shut in al that were within and not suffer any, so much as one, to come foꝛth, to the end that the moꝛe there were within, the sooner the victuals might be consumed: and this rule ought to haue bin obserued with all seneritie and without fauour oꝛ exception. Yet during the last moneth of the siege that want and miserie within the towne were so extreme, the cries so fearefull of such numbers as daily dyed in the strates foꝛ hunger, & of so many others, whose

whose rage was such that openly they ate the dogs
 raw : the howlings of the people , the lamentations
 of such mothers as missed their children, did pearce
 not onely the aire but the stone walls , so as his ma-
 iestie could not abide to heare them with such beast-
 ly obstinacie , as they that were the causers did see
 them with their eyes : yea those that had yet some
 prouision of victuals accounted all this people but
 vnprofitable soules , and thought long to haue them
 all dead and cast away, so that as the kings courage
 and magnanimitie are innincible , so were his hu-
 manitie and clemencie easie to be overcome and did
 some scope to these monstrous pitties, choosing rather
 to erre in the rules of warre than of nature, euen of
 his owne nature which aboundeth in mildnesse and
 clemencie. He considered that all this people were
 Christians , that they were his subiectes , that the
 most part were peradventure innocent, & that there-
 fore it was requisite to release them from this dis-
 paire wherein they were lost, and in the end his good
 nature brake all barres of the lawes of warre. First
 he granted a Passepoynt for all the women, maidens,
 and children, and for all the Schollers that were
 willing to come forth : afterward he extended it to
 religious persons and Church men : And finally he
 enlarged it to those that had bene his greatest eni-
 mies , yea he took care that at their comming forth
 they might be curteously receiued throughout all his
 Townes, whither they list to repaire. He suffered the
 Princes and Princesses that were in the Towne to
 be relieved with some proportion of victuals, which
 since hath bene but badly considered : so that it may
 be confessed that the siege continued longer by one
 moneth than it should , and so consequently had not
 the due effect : howbeit, sith this is the cause, it is so
 holy

holy and agreeable vnto God, that certainly it shall be rewarded double, and will be worth the retonerie not onely of paris, but of the whole estate or moze, so infinite are Gods graces and heauenly rewards.

Moreouer his maiestie in all these extremities neuer failed in al fatherly dueties that might be, exhorting them by publike letters and messengers to receine him, with assurance of all things concerning Catholike Religion, & whatsoeuer other good blage & quiet peace. He permitted the Cardinall of Gondy and the Archbishop of Lions to haue recourse from them vnto him, who departed again so well satisfied and contented, that they wept to consider how many did erre in an opinion that they had conceiued of his maiestie, farre other then they ought to haue: He also gaue them leaue to passe to the Duke of Maine, yet did all these his curtesies turne to poison and benim in their corrupted stomakes: whereof appeared a most certaine, but shamesfull pzoofe, in that when the said Duke of Mayne returned the said Cardinall of Gondy and the Archbishop of Lions vnto his maiestie, with protestation that he desired nothing so much as peace. He wrote likewise at the same time to the Parisians by one of his Secretaries that followed their traine, that they should not be dismayd for this Parley, and that he would rather dye then conclude any peace: which letter falling from him that carried it, and being shewed to the said Duke of Mayne, he could not denie the signing thereof: which when the Archbishop of Lions objected vnto him, he had no other excuse but that he was surprisid: yet might he more truly haue said that thereby he purposed to haue surprisid as well the one as the other.

If his maiestie hath bene somewhat tender, and not altogether so strict as the lawes of war do command

mand in such rigoꝝ as was to be practised against the Parisians, he hath sufficiently recompensed the same in his care and diligence to meete with his enemies in the fielde, which hath alwayes bene his greatest desire, rather then with the Cannon to beat his townes and the pooꝛe inhabitants of the same. Immediately after the beginning of the siege the King being aduertised that the Duke of Mayne, at his returne out of Flanders, whither he went to craue succour of the Duke of Parma, hauing already gathered some troopes, was departed with Balagny & S. Paul to march and appꝛoch toward Paris, went from his armie with a troope of Horsemen without any baggage, and marched seuentene leagues without a baite to meete with him, and came shoꝛt but one houre, hauing forced him to shut vp himselfe in the towne of Laon.

After that the Duke of Maine hauing gathered great succour and being come to Meaux, still giuing out that he came to giue battaile, his said maiestie departed againe from his armie with a troupe of horse, and came to meet him almost to Meaux, where he found him enclosed betwene the river of Marne, and that which commeth from Crecy, as fearing rather to be besieged, than indeuoring to besiege others, & this he did expecting the comming of the Duke of Parma, at whose arrivall and the daie following, they published euery where that they wold giue battel, whereat his maiestie reioyced moze than at anie other thing. And in deede the Duke of Parma beeing come and ioyned with the said Duke of Maine, they began within two daies after to march, and passed the brooke that runneth by the towne of Claye, and the Castle of Fresne where they lodged, so that his maiestie hoping the next daie to haue battaile, hauing

commended himselfe to God (as in all such occasi-
 ons he there beginneth) and exhorted euerie one to
 do the like, he departed from the Village of Challiot
 nere to Paris vpon Wednesday the nine and twen-
 tith of the last moneth, and appointed the generall
 meeting of his whole army the next day in the plaine
 of Bondy, which lieth vpon the head of the forest of
 Eurie which was the direct way for the enimie, and
 to the end also to be ready to meete them if they took
 the way on the side whereby to shunne the passage
 thorough the said forest: hauing also the same day
 brought his souldiers that lay in the suburbs of Pa-
 ris to be at the battaile, the armie all the while stood
 vpon the said plaine of Bondie in battaile array, but
 had no newes of the enimie. Whither did his ma-
 iestie cause his power to come and stay two dayes,
 where there appeared no enemy in any corner. Here-
 vpon he resolved vpon Friday to draw nearer to
 them and to lodge at Chelles, to which end hauing
 sent the Lord of Laverdin one of the marshals of his
 campe, and the Lord of Chastillon: at their arrivall
 they found the enimies marshals and harbingers
 that had begonne to provide the lodgings, whom
 they drew away: and his maiestie comming soone
 after, descried some seven or eight hundred of the
 enimies Horse, among whom the two Generals
 were said to be, whom he charged with a farre lesse
 number, and followed beating of them euen to their
 lodgings. Vpon Saturday the first of this moneth,
 his highnes stood assured of battaile about the said
 village of Chelles, which was a plaine that hath be-
 hinde it two small hilles, at the head diuided from a
 small wood with a brooke, and in the said wood is a
 Castle called Brou, and beyond it a moore separate
 from a little plaine that lieth betwene the said castle
 and

and the moore, with an other small brooke, which was the lodging that the enimie had taken. His maiesties armie stood in battaile aray: About eleuen of the clocke the Duke of Parma got vnto one of the hilles, to the end to view it, and hauing seene it, it is said he fetched as great a sigh as if it should haue bene his last: and turning to the Duked of Mayne, did greatly reprocch him, saying, that this was not the armie of tenne thousand men, that he had assured him to fight withall, but that he there descried aboue five and twentie thousand, the best in order that euer he had seene. This astonishment is not to be objected vnto him as a fault: for here had bene matter to haue daunted one that had both seene and lead greater armies than he, as indeed it may be truely said to haue bene the brassest armie that had bene seene in France a long time. It contained at the least eightene thousand footemen, whereof sixe thousand were strangers, and five or sixe thousand Horses, of whom almost foure thousand were french Gentlemen, and of the best houses in France. There were sixe Princes, two Marshals of France, and moze Captaines and leaders of armies then are in all the rest of Christendome. The Prince of Parma in lieu of comming to battaile, changed all his mens weapons, and so, speares furnished them with Mattocks and Shouels, wherewith all the night they entrenched themselves within the moore, wherein both the Horsemen and footmen were lodged.

The said Saturday after dinner his maiestie broue them from the brooke, the wood and the house that stood in the wood, so that they retired into the said moore, and from thence forth the Duke of Parma in lieu of battaile, sought onely to intrench & fortifie himselfe,

himselfe, which he did verie strongly. At night his maiestie returned to lodge at the saide village of Chelles. Euerie daie after he laboured by al meanes to drawe them to the battell, causing continual skirmishes, wherein still some of their men stayed behinde, all which notwithstanding there was no meanes to prouoke them anie farther, openly confessing that vppon the saturday at afternone they lost all stomacke to battell. Within a few daies after they determined to assaile the little towne of Laigny that was within halfe a league behind them, & hauing made a bridge of Boates almost hard by the towne, vpon the eight day by breake of day, they passed ouer the most part of their footemen, beating it from ouer the riuer with nine peeces, the breach was made befoze his highnesse had in manner anie notice thereof, by reason the winde was so turned, and the mist so great and thicke that the Canon could not be heard. There was in it some two or three hundred men, who defended it so well, that the enemy lost the greater number, and had the succour that was sent come neuer so little sooner, they had not so easily carried it awaie.

It appeared well that there was neuer a village in France better able to defend it selfe, considering that they neuer forced it vpon any other consideration, but caused it to be dismantelled so sone as they had taken it. His maiesty imagining that this might haue cheered vp their courage, commanded the skirmish the next day hotter then befoze, wherewith they were the lesse prouoked. Finally, considering that the most part of this gentrie, who at the onely report of this battaile were come in without any furniture, knowing themselves out of hope thereof, did byge their departure. He thought it time to think vpon

vpon some other kind of warre against the enimie,
 then to linger vpon drawing them to a generall
 fight, whereof they had sufficiently shewed them-
 selues vnwilling to tast: yet before he would enter
 into this determination he purposed to trie one
 meanes moze to draw them thereto. Wherefore he
 determined to make shew as if he would force Paris,
 and to the same end departed the tenth day at night
 from Chelles with a good troope of footemen and
 some gentrie, so to get by the breake of day to the
 gates of Paris and to offer the assault, hauing with
 all giuen commandement that the armie should the
 next morning depart and returne to Bondy: And this
 he did with this intent, that the enimie knowing of
 his returne to Paris should follow his armie, which
 might be an occasion of battaile: But the enterprize
 of Paris being discovered had no successe, as also had
 not the other: for all this notwithstanding, the eni-
 mie durst not come forth of his moore, as standing
 in continuall feare of some false baite whereby to
 draw them where they were not resolved to come:
 which by this occasion rather then any other, was
 fully confirmed, because that seeing his maiesties for-
 ces separate they stirred not, as also that now there
 was no hope of any other than such as leasure might
 afford.

This was the cause why his maiestie being retur-
 ned to his armie at the said place of Bondy, where al
 the day it had waited for the enemies approach, and
 hearing no newes of their dislodging, determined the
 same day to take vp his lodging at Gonesse. The
 next morning hauing assembled the Princes, the of-
 ficers of the crowne, and other great Captaines pre-
 sent in the said armie, it was among them thorough-
 ly discoursed and debated, that it was euident and
 plaine

plaine that the Prince of Parmas intent was not
 for to fight: that to hope to force him therto in time
 by lodging still neere vnto him, he should haue the
 advantage of them, his armie beeing fresh and vnder
 paie, consisting of strangers, who doe not lightly
 scatter, where contrariwise his maiesties forces
 were for the most part tired, expecting no paie:
 That to returne to the siege of Paris, sith his ma-
 iestie was not minded to take it perforce, but ra-
 ther to expect their last extremitie, the time wold
 be ouer long, the rather because they hauing had li-
 bertie toward the parties of Beaulle, ever since the
 departure of the army toward Chelles, might haue
 sufficiently refurnished themselves for the time.
 That sith the enemye would not warre after our
 manner, it was meete we should applie our selues
 to his: and sith hee woulde not haue the honour to
 fight with so many honozable personages, as to that
 end were assembled, it was requisite to fight and
 distresse him with the want of victualles and other
 such discommodities. That his maiestie furnishing
 his townes that lie vpon the river of Seine with
 victuals and strong garrisons, shoulde still keepe
 Paris as straightly besieged, as with the presence
 of an armie, & therefore that he should not neede so
 strong a one therabout as his was. That it might
 suffice to haue a meane power wherewith so ofte as
 the enemye should attempt any thing, still be at his
 heeles. That returning his forces into their pro-
 uinces from whence they came, woulde be a greates
 reliefe to the sayd prouinces, and by refreshing his
 sayd troupes, he should still yeld them opportunitie
 to get somewhat. That when the forein forces
 shal chance to enter, vpon the returne of his troupes
 thus refreshed, and their ioyning with him, his ma-
 iestie shall finde himselfe twice as stronge as hee
 now

now is, and withall, shall so bridel the enemies, as they may not performe any great exploits: besides that, the others conning vpon them, it will be a meanes to force them farther then to entrench in the moore. This opinion, with sundrie good and sufficient reasons being best liked, his maiestie in this famous counsell concluded and decreed to solve the sayd proposition, purposing to begin with the towne of Saint Denis, for the defence whereof they strone who should get the charge, euerie one hoping that therein rested some honour to be purchased. In the end it sel to the Lord of Lauerdin, who thakfully accepted it. He provided also strong garrisons to fortifie the townes of Melune, Corbille, Senlis, Meulan, Maunt, and sundrie others, of which the least might suffice to bring the sayde Duke of Parmas power on their knees. His maiestie also resolved to returne into Touraine, Anjou and Maine, the Lord Prince of Contie, into Normandie the Duke of Montpensier, into Picardy the D. of Longueuil, into Champaigne the D. of Peuers, & into Burgondie the Marshall Aumont, euerie of them with good forces sufficient to keepe the said provinces in peace.

He also retained still about himselfe a meane power, yet strong and mighty enough to make head against the enemye, and to keepe him from anie enterprise, before he would be at their elbowes: withall purposing to holde them so short, that in a small time he might still be with them as occasion might require. This forme of warre did he iudge, (considering that the enemies resolution tended not to fight) to bee moze to their discommoditie and hinderance than anie other. Whereupon as the Lordes of Guich, Ragnie, & Ciper were vpon their
C retreat,

retreat, not hauing aboue fye scoze fighting men, they met with the Viscount Tauannes retiring into Normandie with about fye hundred Hozs, where of aboue halfe were Cuirasses and the rest Harenbutziers, whom in the end they charged and ouerthrew nere to Meulay, leauing of them aboue fiftie deade in the place, and taking as many prisoners together with all their baggage.

This is the true Hystorie of all that hath passed in his maiesties armie since the Duke of Parma ioyned with his enimies. Also the principall reasons that moued him to resolue vpon the dissoluing of his forces, whereof he wilbeth by these remembzances all his Gouernors and Lieutenants general of his prouinces, his courtes of parliament, his Nobilitie, his towncs and all other his officers to be informed, that they may certifie all other his good and faithfull subiects, to the end they may know that this resolution was not sleightly taken, neither by force nor compulsion, but vpon ripe deliberation and militarie discretion, with the aduice and consent of the greatest and wisest Captaines at this daie in Europe, who still are assistant vnto the King, also that of the said resolution there is no other to be expected but all good successe: that God himselfe hath earnestly dealt in the matter, alwaies shewing that he hath taken this so iust a cause into his protection, as not permitting so many Princes, so many great Lords and wise Captaines, even sufficient to purchase to this crowne thre or foure others, to hazarde themselves in battell against those strangers, who all for the most part are mercinarie men, so as their whole losse is not to counternaile the least of a hundred Princes and Lords which might haue bene cast awaie.

It both also evidently appeare, that he deemeth them unworthie to be fought withall in such manner, and is determined to bring them to destruction with lesse honour, and to overthrowe and defeat them by two inward enemies whome they haue among them, namely, want of victualles, which doth already pinch them extremely, and diuision, which likewise is growen so great, that the French not able any longer to beare the Spaniards insolencie, are for the most part retired: & there is no more in this armie of strangers, but the duke of Maine and some smal number of French men, whom they lead about as it were in triumph. For others haue they not yet gotten, as not hauing offered one sole combat, and in such as haue bene presented them, still going a waile with losse. They haue not as yet recovered the Ancients which they lost at Eurie, neither any other wherewith to get them againe by exchange. The Parisians cannot boast their frantike obstinacie to be constancie, but are rather to confesse that it is Gods sufferance, to the end to driue them to a longer penance, as also to be themselves the executioners of the first punishments that he hath decreed against them: and for the second, hauing this comfort and recompence for their patience and great seruice done to the Duke of Maine, viz. to see the Spaniards whom he hath brought euen home vnto them, become masters of themselves and of their houses, their wiues and their daughters, wherein they may now be an example to others that should haue serued them in the prevention of the mischief that both doth and still wil oppresse them, vntill it may please God to suffer his Paierstie to be their deliuerer.

Now hath the Duke of Maine good cause to seele
 C 2 and

and iudge that his treacle is worse then the poison,
 and that the remedie which himselfe hath sought, is
 farre more dangerous than the mischief that he
 went about to cure. Neither shal the king of Spaine
 be quite frustrate of the reward to him promised by
 this trouble which he vpholdeth and nourisheth in
 this realme, by cloking his ambition with the false
 pretence of religion, which he ought first to haue pra-
 ctised at his owne home, by rooting out paganisme,
 which is so ordinarie and whereof he reapeth profite
 and reuenue, permitting in Granado, Andalouzia
 and Arragon, more villages without Christians,
 than he hath good Christians in his best townes. It
 is Gods will that he should live, to the end in his old
 dayes to lay vpon him the deserued iudgement of
 such sacriledge as himselfe committeth, enfringing
 the confederacies that he hath with this crowne,
 which are not written in paper or parchment onely,
 but also in þe memoizies of me, as kisses & publik faith.
 The Duke of Parma who had so wisely foresene the
 reason why they sought to make him undertake the
 enterprize of England, hath failed in this, wherein
 he shall shortly know that he shall haue more time to
 repent, then meanes of remedie. Al the mischief that
 this hath wrought, is that it hath so much the longer
 delayed the effect of his maiesties good meanings,
 who could not by reason of such great and continual
 affaires as haue still followed him, hitherto put in
 effect the afoze resolved conuocation of the chiefe
 of this realme, with whom deeply to haue considered
 of whatsoeuer may be necessarie to the wealth and
 peace therof, which he claimeth as his owne, the one
 being inseparable from the other: As also he could
 get no leasure to take counsaile, first with God and
 then with men, by whom he might haue bene assisted
 and

and holpen to resolute vpon whatsoever his good and affectionate catholike subjects do desire at his hands. It is greatly to be hoped that by this Crisis God wil at this time cure the disease, and therefore it is al our parts with one minde to cal vpon him, and to intreat him to grant vs his grace, wherewith the helpe of men shal not faile. The nobilitie hath sufficiently in all occasions y haue bin offered, giuen to vnderstand their good mindes to sacrifice their liues for y deliuerie of their king and realme from this canker of rebellion. Also it must follow that France must abandon & giue ouer the french name and language, if at this time she free not her selfe from so many petty tyrants as do now oppresse her, and are determined to rent and share her among them: his Maiestie protesteth before God, that he wil neuer leave armes vntill this be performed, and is resolved therein to imploy the rest of his life, if necessitie so require, as also he adiureth all the Princes, officers of the crowne, courtes of Parliament and all other orders of this estate, neuer to rest themselves, but contrariwise earnestly to take courage against the stoyne, to the end they might guide this vessell to the haven of health, where we see our God stretching forth his arme vnto vs, assuring them that vpon the present ariual therof, he wil imploy his whole & first leasure on the granting to his subjects whatsoever contentation he may, and that God shal moze particularly inspire him withall, from whom he craueth to himselfe and his poore people all peace and reliefe possible, wishing no longer life then during the same to haue meanes to purchase vnto them that benifite, which is the whole fruit and rewarde that he desireth for his labours.

FINIS.